Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation, and Social Equity

SA Climate Action & Adaptation Plan Webinar Burst Series

Office of Sustainability

SA CAAP Webinar Series

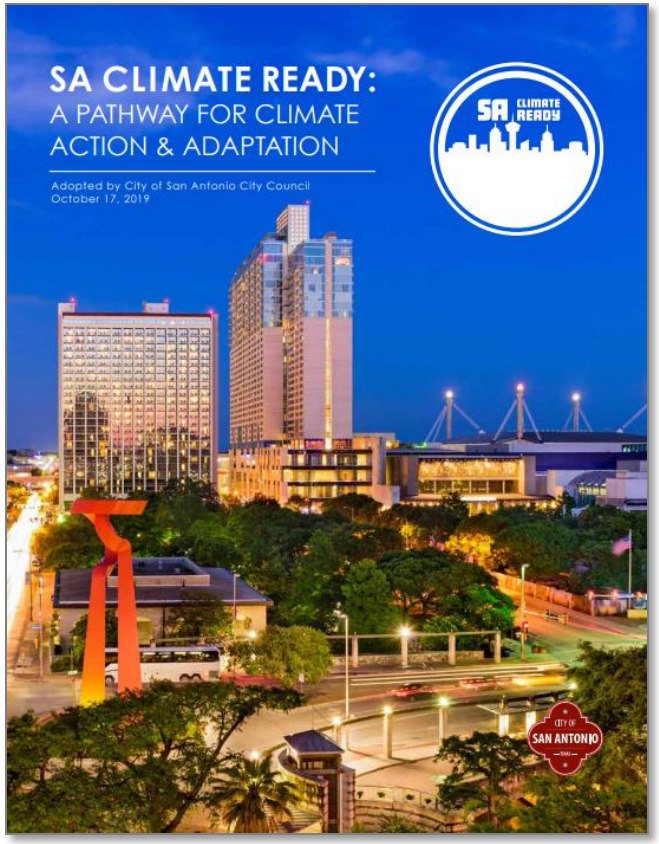
SA CAAP Webinar Series	
W1	Introduction to the SA CAAP
W2	Climate change mitigation, adaptation, and social equity
W3	Understanding greenhouse gases (GHGs)
W4	Climate shocks and stresses
W5	The resilience dividend

Learning Objectives

Supporting you to understand:

- The core tenants of the CAAP
- Relationship between climate mitigation and adaptation strategies
- Climate action and its relationship to social equity
- How to address climate action in your day-to-day work

Core tenants of the CAAP



1. **Climate Mitigation**
2. **Climate Adaptation**
3. **Climate Equity**

Lean more and access the plan at: https://www.sanantonio.gov/sustainability/SAClimateReady

For additional information and resources: https://www.sasustainability.com

Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation

Measures taken to reduce GHG emissions contributing to global climate change

Mitigation Strategies

1) Increase Carbon-Free Energy
2) Reduce Building Energy Consumption
3) Reduce Transportation Energy Consumption
4) Advance the Circular Economy
5) Promote Biodiversity and Healthy Ecosystems
6) Educate & Empower

Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation

Measures taken to reduce the human, infrastructural, and financial impacts of climate related disasters

Adaptation Strategies

1) Increase Infrastructure Resilience
2) Strengthen Public Health Systems
3) Enhance Emergency Management & Community Preparedness
4) Promote, Restore, and Protect Green Infrastructure & Ecosystems
5) Protect Local Food Security
6) Increase Resiliency Awareness
7) Ensure Equity in Adaptation

Tree Canopy Preservation and Mitigation Fund

Flood control projects

Water conservation

Climate Equity

Climate change affects everyone, but not all people are impacted equally.

Vulnerable communities

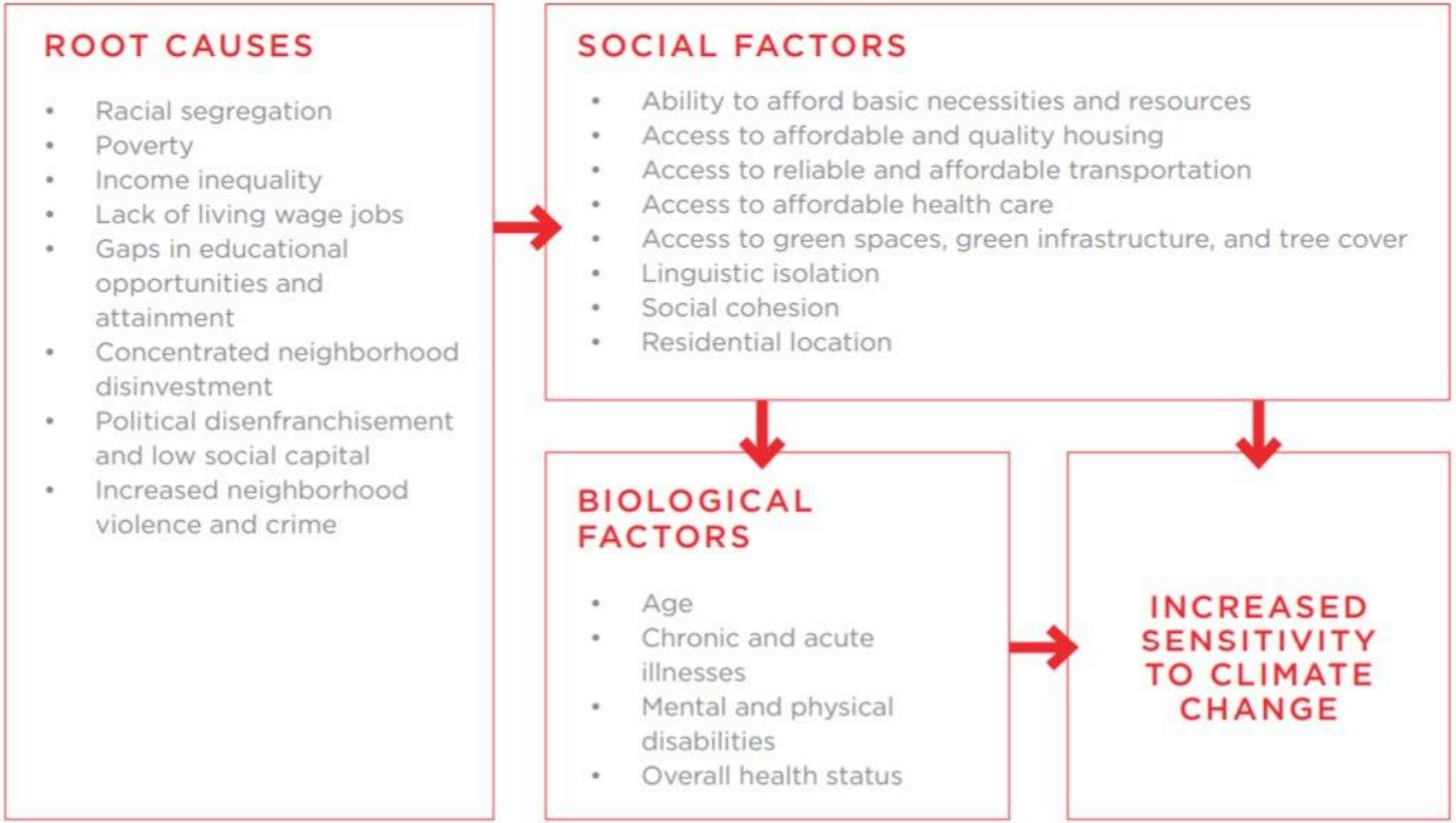
- Low-income communities
- Communities of color
- Seniors
- People with disabilities

Risk Factors

- Increased vulnerability to heat-related illnesses, respiratory illnesses, or vector borne diseases
- Reduced mobility due to flooding, extreme weather, extreme heat and related impacts to transportation infrastructure
- High exposure to GHGs emission sources and environmental pollution
- Lack of representation in local government
- Lack of financial means to respond to environmental and economic stresses

Image Source: San Antonio Office of Equity

Climate Equity: Disproportionate Impacts



SA Climate Ready: Equitable by Design

Equity Indicators

1. Access and Accessibility

Increased access to jobs, housing, transportation, funding, education, healthy foods, and clean air

2. Affordability

Lower / more predictable costs related to basic living needs (e.g. housing, food, utilities, healthcare, transportation, etc.) for marginalized communities

3. Cultural Preservation

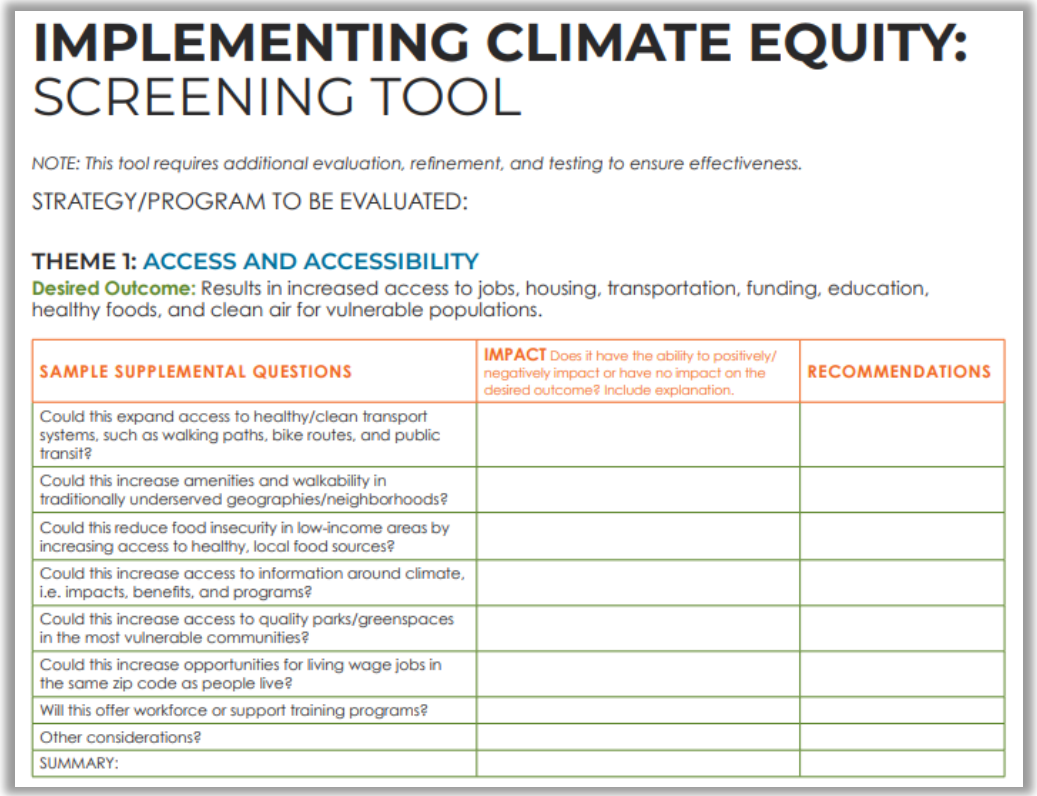
Respecting and honoring cultural relevance & history

4. Health

Increased health (physical and mental) for vulnerable communities

5. Safety and Security

Mitigation of potential threats as well as access to critical lifelines when (or before) threats are experienced



IMPLEMENTING CLIMATE EQUITY:
SCREENING TOOL

NOTE: This tool requires additional evaluation, refinement, and testing to ensure effectiveness.

STRATEGY/PROGRAM TO BE EVALUATED:

THEME 1: ACCESS AND ACCESSIBILITY
Desired Outcome: Results in increased access to jobs, housing, transportation, funding, education, healthy foods, and clean air for vulnerable populations.

SAMPLE SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS	IMPACT Does it have the ability to positively/ negatively impact or have no impact on the desired outcome? Include explanation.	RECOMMENDATIONS
Could this expand access to healthy/clean transport systems, such as walking paths, bike routes, and public transit?		
Could this increase amenities and walkability in traditionally underserved geographies/neighborhoods?		
Could this reduce food insecurity in low-income areas by increasing access to healthy, local food sources?		
Could this increase access to information around climate, i.e. impacts, benefits, and programs?		
Could this increase access to quality parks/greenspaces in the most vulnerable communities?		
Could this increase opportunities for living wage jobs in the same zip code as people live?		
Will this offer workforce or support training programs?		
Other considerations?		
SUMMARY:		

Thank you

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